

Hab. Darnley, Sue, Bet, and Long Islands, Torres Straits.
Found on the reefs under coral.

The Lizards of the "Chevert" Expedition, by WILLIAM
MACLEAY, F.L.S.

The following paper contains a list of the Saurian reptiles obtained during the voyage of the "Chevert" to New Guinea, in 1875, belonging to the tribes *Cyclosaura* and *Geissosaura*, leaving the *Nyctisaura* and *Strobilisaura* for a future paper. A few North Australian species are herein noticed and described from their evident affinity to the Torres Straits and New Guinea Lizards, though not actually captured during the cruise of the "Chevert."

FAMILY MONITORIDÆ.

1.—ODATRIA PUNCTATA.

Gray, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., p. 7, Liz. of Aust. and New Zeal., pl. 1.

Monitor tristis, Schlegel, Abbild, p. 73.

I have one specimen labelled "New Guinea," but no exact locality given.

2.—ODATRIA OCELLATA.

Gray, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., p. 8, Liz. of Aust. and New Zeal., pl. 2.

A small specimen from the Endeavour River.

3.—MONITOR CHLOROSTIGMA.

Cuv. Mus., Paris; Gray, Griff. Anim. Kingd. 9; Schleg. Abbild., t. 22, f. 6, head; Gray, Ann. Nat. Hist. 1, p. 394; Dum. et Bib. Erp. Gen. 3, p. 489; Gray, Cat. Brit. Mus., p. 12.

I have specimens of this beautiful species from Katow, Darnley Island, and Dungeness Island. The specimen from Darnley Island has the bright yellow spots which adorn the whole body much larger than in the other specimens, covering, as a rule, five or six scales.

4.—HYDROSAURUS PRASINUS.

Gray, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., p. 13.

Monitor prasinus, Muller, Verhan. Rept., t. 5; Schleg. Abbild. 78, t. 22, f. 5.

I have two specimens of what I have no doubt is this species, one from Katow, the other from Hall Sound. The ridge on the tail is very feeble for a *Hydrosaurus*.

FAMILY GYMNOPHTHALMIDÆ.

5.—CRYPTOBLEPHARUS BURTONII.

Gray, Cat. Liz. Brit. Mus., p. 64.

Scincus plagiocephalus, Peron. Mus. Par.

„ *Burtonii*, Desjard. Ann. Sci. Nat. 22, 1831, 298.

„ *arenarius* and *furcatus*, Schleg. Mus. Leyd.

„ *aurens*, Mus. Par.

Cryptoblepharus Peronii, Coct. Mag. Zool. t.; Dum. and Bib. Erp. gen. 5, p. 812.

„ *Leschenaultii*, Coct. Scinc. t.

Ablepharus pæcilopecterus, Weigm. N. Act. N. Cur. XV. 183, t. 8, f. 1; Gray, Ann. Nat. Hist. II., p. 335; Grey, Trav. Aust. II., p. 426; Seba, Thes. II., 4 t. 2, f. 9-10.

Tiliqua Buchananii, Gray, Ann. Nat. Hist. II., p. 291.

This active little Lizard was very abundant on the rocky shores of Darnley Island. It seems to be of all the Lizard tribe the most subject to variety in colouring. I have specimens from almost every place visited by the Expedition, and each place seems to have its peculiar variety. The Darnley Island specimens are of a sombre brown, with the white lateral line indistinct. The Hall Sound specimens are of a beautiful golden green on the back, with conspicuous silvery white lateral streaks. Those from Cape York, Cape Grenville, and other places, all differ more or less, and yet there are no good grounds for supposing that they are not all of the same species.

FAMILY LIALISIDÆ.

Several specimens of this family were taken at Katow, Hall Sound, and other places visited by the “Chevert,” and among

them there are close resemblances of *L. Burtoni*, *L. bicatenata*, and *L. punctulata*, but I find myself quite unable to come to any conclusion as to the identity of any of them. The second of these species—*bicatenata*, is placed by Gray in his "Lizards of Australia and New Zealand," as a synonym of *L. Burtonii*, while Dr. Gunther makes it a synonym of *L. punctulata*. The whole family wants revision and redescription, and until this is done it is a mere waste of time to attempt to define species.

FAMILY SCINCIDÆ.

6.—*HINULIA PAPUENSIS*.

Ear opening vertical, oval, and without denticulations; rostral plate large and rounded above; nasals large, distant; internasal much broader than long, emarginate in front where it meets the rostral, and broadly rounded behind where it meets the fronto-nasals; there are two small post-nasals, the uppermost very small and in contact with the lateral angle of the internasal; the fronto-nasals are contiguous behind, in front a small plate intervenes; supraorbitals, six on each side; scales on the back in 12 or more series; colour, pale brown on the back, thickly marked with darker, transverse, irregular bars; on the sides the marks are blacker and more longitudinal; the under surface is of a yellowish white, a little spotted about the lips with black; the legs are strong and marked like the body; the tail is slightly compressed towards the apex. The whole animal is of a robust form.

One specimen, about 10 inches long, was procured at Katow.

This species shows an affinity to *Hinulia naevia* of Gray, the *Lygosoma melanopogon* of Dumeril and Bibron.

7.—*HINULIA ATROCOSTATA*.

Of slender form and rather weak limbs; nasal plates not contiguous, fronto-nasals contiguous; supraorbital region of 4 plates and a little elevated; the first five upper labials equal and nearly square, the sixth and seventh larger and pentagonal; ear openings round and unarmed; colour, pale brown above, with a few dark spots on the back, and a number of black transverse streaks

on the sides, beneath yellowish white; the upper labial plates have each a large yellow spot about the middle; scales on the back in six series; anterior toes short.

One specimen from Katow, 9 inches long.

8.—*HINULIA PARDALIS*.

Moderately robust; tail acutely pointed, and about the length of the body; nasal plates not contiguous and large, with the nostril small and in the middle; fronto-nasals not contiguous; interparietal small; other plates as in the last species; ear opening small and oval without denticulations; scales on the back in four series; colour, pale olive on the back with numerous black spots, whitish on the sides, with very many black spots and blotches, and yellowish white on the under surface.

One specimen, about 7 inches long, from Barrow Island, N. E. Australia.

9.—*HINULIA SPALDINGI*.

Ear opening moderate and oval, with three large denticulations in front; nasal, rostral, and internasal plates touching, or nearly so, at an acute point; fronto-nasals contiguous for some distance; supraorbitals three on each side, the anterior plate very large and triangular, its apex touching the fronto-nasal; scales on the back in four series; legs rather slender; hind toes elongate; two large preanal scales; tail very fine and tapering; colour, above pale olive brown, with three broad longitudinal black white-edged stripes, one vertebral, the others lateral and marked with a line of large white patches; the under surface is white, with black spots on the sides and labial plates; the legs are light-coloured with black stripes.

A number of this species were obtained from the Endeavour River. Like many of the genus it seems to vary much. Two of the specimens before me are without the vertebral black stripe, and the nasal plates are not contiguous.

10.—*MOCOA NIGRICAUDIS*.

Ear opening nearly round, without denticulation; rostral plate rounded above; nasals not contiguous; fronto-nasals nearly contiguous; supraorbitals four; fronto-parietals two, of the same

size as the interparietal; scales of the back in about six series; colour, reddish brown above with a few scattered black spots—these become very dense towards the apex of the tail, giving it a black appearance; the under surface is greyish yellow; the labial plates are spotted with black; body moderately robust; limbs weak; toes of fore feet short; total length, 9 inches.

Hab. Darnley Island.

11.—LYGOSOMA BOUGAINVILLII.

Dum. and Bib. Erp. Gen. V., p. 716; Gray, Ann. Nat. Hist. II., p. 332; Cat. Brit. Mus. Rept., p. 85.

Hab. Cape York.

12.—LYGOSOMA FRAGILE.

Small, fragile, weak limbed; toes short; head short and blunt at the muzzle; nasal plates not contiguous; fronto-nasals contiguous; fronto-parietals 2, interparietal large and triangular; scales on the back in four series, the two middle ones largest; colour, bronzy brown above and greyish white below, with a well-defined black stripe along each side from the eye to the tail; there are also a few spots about the chin; ear opening somewhat round and rather large, with the tympanum not deep.

Two specimens from Hall Sound under 4 inches in length.

13.—LYGOSOMA ORNATUM.

Elongate, tapering very gradually to the apex of the tail, which is more than twice the length of the body; head long, flat, conical; ear opening small and round: anterior legs very slight; toes short; scales of the back in four series; the whole upper surface from the muzzle to the tip of the tail of a pale, nitid, brownish yellow, with one or two lines of small black spots, and with the plates of the head beautifully marked out with black dots on the sutures; the sides from the muzzle to the tip of the tail are of a leaden black, the line of demarcation above being sharply defined; the ventral surface is yellowish, with spots on the head and tail.

I have only one specimen from 4 to 5 inches long of this curious Lizard; it is from the Endeavour River.

14.—*EUMECES BRUNNEUS*.

Body robust and somewhat flat; tail thick, conical, longer than the body; legs and toes short and strong; muzzle short; supranasal plates distant; fronto-nasals also distant; frontal elongated behind; fifth upper labial largest; ear openings oval, with four denticulations in front; scales rather large, those on the back and sides with dark edges; colour, brown above, brownish yellow beneath. Length, 12 to 13 inches.

This species was taken at Darnley Island, where it seems to be rather abundant.

15.—*MABOUIA MARMORATA*.

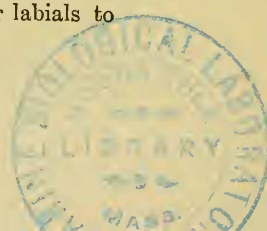
Body moderately robust and flat; head flat; supranasal plates distant; internasal large, pentagonal, as long as broad; fronto-nasals subtetragonal, not contiguous; frontal pentagonal, rounded and not much produced behind; fronto-parietal single, less produced behind than in front, with a small subtriangular interparietal; fifth upper labial largest; a groove behind the nostril; ear openings small, oval, not denticulated; scales smooth, in about 12 series on the back; legs strong; toes moderately elongate; tail about the length of the body; colour, above greenish brown mottled with black, the sides darker, beneath greyish white, getting darker on the tail. Length, 8 inches.

One specimen from Long Island, in Torres Straits.

16.—*MABOUIA UNIFORMIS*.

Of rather elongate form; head short and somewhat flat; supranasal plates narrow and distant; fronto-nasals distant; frontal elongate and rounded behind; fronto-parietals 2, smaller than the interparietal; none of the upper labials much larger than the others; ear openings slightly oval, with three or four small denticulations in front; scales on the back in about six series; legs rather slender; anterior toes short, posterior moderately elongate; colour above uniform bronzy brown, beneath yellowish white; three or four dark blue bands extend from the upper labials to beneath the head. Length, 8 inches.

One specimen from Cocoanut Island, Torres Straits.



17.—*MABOUIA IRRORATA*.

Of slender elongate form; head rather short; supranasal plates distant; internasal large, truncate in front, and broadly rounded behind; fronto-nasals tetragonal, distant; frontal not much longer than broad, and rounded at the posterior apex. Supraorbitals 4, the second pair nearly contiguous; fronto-parietal single, with a more than usually large interparietal; the fifth upper labial twice the size of any of the others; ear openings semioval, no distinct denticulations; scales in 10 or 12 series on the back, very smooth; legs long and slight; toes elongate, unequal, and ringed with white; colour, pale olive marked with black on the back, black thickly marked with minute white spots on the sides, and silvery white underneath. Total length, 6 inches, of which the tail is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

One specimen from Hall Sound. It seems to come near the *Scincus atrocostatus* Lesson, Voy. Coq. II. 50, t. 4, f. 3.

18.—*HETEROPUS LONGIPES*.

Nasal plates small and distant; the internasal forms a broad straight suture with the rostral, and is rounded in the middle of its base, where it joins the frontal; fronto-nasals large, and nearly contiguous; fronto-parietal single, with a small rounded interparietal behind. The fifth upper labial is the largest. Ear openings slightly ovate, with acute denticulations; three in front large, and several above small. Legs, especially the anterior pair, long and weak, the toes elongate and unequal. Scales very indistinctly 3 keeled, those on the back in 8 or 10 series. Colour, olive brown above, with a darker streak on each side, beneath, yellowish white; central preanal scale large. Tail long and taper. Total length, 6 inches. From the Endeavour River.

19.—*HETEROPUS VARIEGATUS*.

Plates of the head as in the last species; nostril on the hinder part of the nasal plate. Ear openings oval, with a strong denticulation in front, and one or two minute ones on each side of it. Legs stronger and shorter than in the last species, the toes much shorter. Tail, long and taper. Scales indistinctly

keeled, those on the back in 8 series. Colour, dark olive brown on the back, with a few distant lighter coloured spots representing obsolete stripes, and a broad black band along each side, edged with yellow; under surface yellowish.

Length, 5 inches.

Found at Darnley Island.

20.—*HETEROPUS QUINQUECARINATUS*.

Head rather blunt, nostril near the middle of the nasal plate; the sixth upper labial largest; the other head plates as in the two last species. Ear openings oblong-oval, with three denticulations in front. Legs, moderate; toes slightly elongate; scales each with five keels the lateral ones short and indistinct, and those on the back in about 6 series. Tail scarcely longer than the body. Colour, dark brown above, and white below, with a light black-edged side streak.

Length, 6 inches.

Hab. Darnley Island.

21.—*HETEROPUS SEXDENTATUS*.

Head short, the supraorbital regions rather elevated; nostril in the middle of the nasal plate; fifth upper labial largest; other head plates as in the last described species. Ear openings oblong ovate, with six denticulations in front. Legs, moderate; toes, elongate; scales indistinctly tricarinated, those on the back in 8 series. Tail, fine and tapering, a little longer than the body. Colour, olive brown above, and greenish white beneath. The scales of the back and sides have their lateral angles tipped with dark brown, which gives the appearance of a number of dark longitudinal lines.

Length, 6 inches.

Found at Cape Grenville.

22.—*HETEROPUS CHEVERTI*.

Head flat; nostril at the back part of the nasal plate; fifth upper labial largest; head plates as in all the other species, the interparietal perhaps being more pointed at the apex. Ear

openings nearly round, with three denticulations in front. Legs, moderate; toes, elongate; scales very indistinctly tricarinated, the keels showing more as points on the edge of the scale than on it, those on the back in 8 series. Tail, considerably longer than the body, and very acutely pointed. Colour, greenish olive above, blueish white beneath, the under side of the legs and tail being of a somewhat pinker hue.

Length, 5 inches.

Found on Barrow Island.

23.—*HETEROPUS FUSCUS*.

Dum. and Bib. Erp., Gen. v., p. 759, Gray, Cat. Brit. Mus., Lizards, p. 107.

Several specimens of what I believe to be this species were obtained at Katow. The ear openings, however, are not quite free from denticulations, which is a character assigned to the species by Dumeril and Bibron.

24.—*HETEROPUS BICARINATUS*.

Head plates not different from all the other species. Ear openings large and round, with a few very acute denticulations. Legs and toes elongate. Scales sharply tricarinate on the neck, and bicarinate on the back and sides. Colour, above dark mottled with black, on the sides, and upper surface of the legs, brown spotted with yellow, beneath, whitish.

Length, 4 inches.

Found at Hall Sound.

25.—*EUPREPIS LONGICAUDIS*.

Head, rather elongate, and pointed at the muzzle; supranasal plates not contiguous; fronto-nasals, contiguous; supra-orbitals, 4; fronto-parietal, single, large, and hexagonal, with a small interparietal; the sixth upper labial plate more than twice the size of any of the preceding plates. Ear openings nearly round, with two or three flat denticulations in front. Scales on the back rather large, each showing under a lens from 3 to 5

very fine keels or striae. Tail, twice the length of the body. Toes, elongate and unequal. Colour, above uniform brown, beneath yellowish white.

Length, 16 inches.

Several specimens were procured at Darnley Island.

26.—EUPREPIS SUBMETALLICUS.

Body and head, flat; supra-nasal plates distinct; fronto-nasals not contiguous; supraorbitals and fronto-parietal, as in the last species. No interparietal. Fifth upper labial largest. Ear openings small, oval, and slightly denticulated in front. Scales, indistinctly tricarinated, those on the back in 8 or 10 series. Toes, elongate. Tail, not longer than the body. Colour, above, bronzy green, mottled with black, and with a broad black mark along each side, immediately beneath a light streak, which extends from the muzzle above the eye; beneath, greenish white.

Length, about 7 inches.

One specimen, from Hall Sound.

27.—EUPREPIS SIMILLIMUS.

In the shape of the head, and disposition of the plates, this species resembles *Euprepis longicaudis*, excepting that the fronto-nasals are not contiguous, and the supraorbital regions are more elevated. Ear openings oval, and denticulated in front. Legs, long and slender; toes, elongate. Tail, about twice the length of the body. Scales, very indistinctly keeled or striated. General form, long, and very slender. Colour, above mottled greenish brown, beneath blueish white, with black spots on the sides of the head and body, and on the feet.

Length, 8 inches.

One specimen from Katow.

Note on *Monacanthus Cheverti*, Alleyne and M'Leay.

By W. MACLEAY, F.L.S.

In the proceedings of this Society, vol. 1, page 335, Dr. Alleyne and I, in a joint paper, on the Fishes taken during the